

AC 439(13) SUNBURY-ON-THAMES

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF SUNBURY-ON-THAMES

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector

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1934

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ALEXANDER URQUHART M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF SUNBURY-ON-THAMES

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# URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.

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## List of Members—1934.

*Chairman*—COUNCILLOR R. HARRISON.

*Vice-Chairman*—COUNCILLOR ~~L. H. BROWN~~  
~~L. B. HIRST~~

### *SUNBURY WARD.*

H. CLARKSON, Kenwyn, Rooksmead Road, Sunbury.  
C. E. DAVIES, Manor Farm, Green Street, Sunbury.  
W. HALL, 19, Sunbury Court Island Sunbury.  
MRS. B. C. LANGBRIDGE, Weir View, Thames Street, Sunbury.  
G. H. L. MASON, 47, The Avenue, Sunbury.

### *SUNBURY COMMON WARD.*

L. H. BROWN, Caradoc, The Avenue, Sunbury Common.  
F. H. COLE, 21, Darby Crescent, Sunbury.  
W. W. HARRIS, 51, Windmill Road, Sunbury Common.  
MAJOR J. L. KENNY, M.B.E., 8, Cavendish Road, Sunbury  
Common.

### *ASHFORD AND HALLIFORD WARD.*

C. W. BEARD, Westleigh, Staines Road, Ashford Common.  
L. B. HIRST, Frith Grange, Upper Halliford.  
J. H. Tickner, The Goat Inn, Upper Halliford.

### *SHEPPERTON WARD.*

R. HARRISON, Rest-a-wyle, Ash Road, Shepperton.  
MRS. G. HAYES-JONES, Hedge Corner, Watersplash Road,  
Shepperton.  
N. H. ROMANES, The Range, Shepperton.  
H. F. R. STURGE, The Grove, Shepperton.  
S. A. TURPIN, The Anchor Hotel, Shepperton.



## Public Health Committee, 1934.

*Chairman*—COUNCILLOR N. H. ROMANES.

*Vice Chairman*—COUNCILLOR F. H. COLE.

### Councillors :

Mrs. B. C. Langbridge.

C. E. Davies.

L. B. Hirst.

W. W. Harris.

S. A. Turpin.

Mrs. G. Hayes-Jones.

## Staff of the Public Health Department, 1934.

(a) *Medical Officer of Health (part time)*—

ALEXANDER URQUHART, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(b) *Sanitary Inspector (whole time)*—

T. J. MOORE, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods,  
Cert. R.S.I., Smoke Inspector. Special Diploma R.S.I.  
for Sanitary Science applied to buildings and public  
works. Cert. Inst. San. Engrs., London.

*Clerk*—Mrs. O. W. LUKYN, A.I.H.

# ANNUAL REPORT

## Medical Officer of Health

### Sunbury-on-Thames Urban District Council

### 1934.



*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Sunbury-on-Thames.*

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for 1934, on the Sanitary Circumstances, the Sanitary Administration, and the Vital Statistics of the District, in accordance with the requirements and instructions of the Minister of Health.

The District comprises the Parishes of Sunbury, Shepperton and Littleton and part of the Parish of Ashford known as Ashford Common; and is divided into the following wards, viz.,

Sunbury	...	...	...	5 members
Sunbury Common	...	...	...	4 members
Shepperton	...	...	...	4 members
Ashford and Halliford	...	...	...	3 members

## Statistics and Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres .....	5695
Population (mid year 1934) .....	14519
(shewing an increase of 439 on the previous year).	
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1934) .....	4298
Rateable Value at 31-12-34 .....	£161200
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£603
(£573 in 1933)	

The general contour of the District is flat, the ground water is fairly high and the subsoil is mostly gravel and sand with bands of clay intervening. The nature of the subsoil is a material factor in creating healthy conditions, due to good drainage by filtration.

Within the District is the large "Queen Mary Reservoir" which has a circumference of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles at the top, is 38 feet deep and comprises 723 acres covered by water.

A great deal of building development is taking place in the District and many new houses have been and are being erected by the Council and by private enterprise. The population is rapidly increasing in consequence. New roads have been made, and Town Planning improvements are carried out, which add to the natural amenities, while maintaining the rural and residential character of the District.

The open air Swimming Bath which has been constructed in Sunbury by the Council, on land near the river Thames, is proving a great boon and attraction to the surrounding District.

The following schedule shows the various Recreation Grounds and Open Spaces owned by the Council:—

Cedars Recreation Ground	...	11 acres		
Rivermead Island	...	2 acres	3 roods	8 poles
Old Bathing Field	...	2 acres	1 rood	
King's Lawn	...			16 poles
Church Green and Flower Pot Green			1 rood	8 poles
Brickle Bridge	...			29 poles
Upper Halliford Green	...		3 roods	16 poles
Shepperton Recreation Ground	...	4 acres	0 roods	20 poles
Windmill Common	...	4 acres	1 rood	17 poles
Lower Halliford Green	...	4 acres	1 rood	12 poles
Littleton Recreation Ground	...	4 acres		

These public spaces with their facilities for sport and recreation, contribute to the high standard of health in the District.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS.				Total	Males	Females.
Legitimate	...	...	...	252 (198)	135 (94)	117 (104)
Illegitimate			...	11 ( 14)	3 (10)	8 ( 4)
				<hr/> 263 <hr/>	<hr/> 138 <hr/>	<hr/> 125 <hr/>

(Figures in brackets are for the previous year)

Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population				18.16	(14.34)
England and Wales				14.8	(14.4)

STILLBIRTHS	Total	Males	Females
	13 (12)	5 (8)	8 (4)
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births equal	47.1	(53.57)	

DEATHS	Total	Males	Females
	164 (177)	75 (102)	89 (75)
Death rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population		11.32 (12.57)	
	England and Wales	11.8 (12.3)	

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-Generals Short List) :

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0
Other Puerperal Causes		...	...	1
				<hr/> Total <hr/> 1 (3)

Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths equal 3.62 (13.39)

### Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age.

Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	14	(9)
All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	...	53.23	(42.45)
Legitimate infants per 1000					
legitimate live births	...	...	...	51.58	(35.35)
Illegitimate infants per 1000					
illegitimate live births	...	...	...	90.9	(142.85)
Deaths from measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	1

## Chief Causes of Death in 1934.

The chief causes of death (all ages) in 1934 were as follows :

			Males	Females	Total	In 1933
Heart Disease	...	...	19	19	38	36
Cancer	...	...	15	11	26	23
Cerebral Haemorrhage		...	2	6	8	10
Influenza	...	...	1	4	5	19
Pneumonia	...	...	4	2	6	14

Of the deaths registered in the District in 1934, 36 were of persons between 60 and 70 years of age (15 males and 21 females); 32 were of persons between 70 and 80 years of age (13 males and 19 females); 29 were of persons between 80 and 90 years of age (14 males and 15 females); and 4 females were over 90 (ages 91, 91, 95, 91).

More females reach extreme old age than males.

## Vital Statistics for the Past Five Years.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Death Rate per 1000 live births (under 1 year)
	per 1,000 population	per 1,000 population	
1930	19.6	7.9	36.9
1931	19.2	11.02	19.4
1932	18.78	12.13	97.2
1933	14.34	12.57	42.45
1934	18.16	11.32	53.23

## Other Statistics for the Past Five Years.

	Population	No. of Inhabited houses	Rateable Value	Sum represented by a 1d. rate
1930	12,989	3,314	£138,776	£537
1931	13,330	3,454	£139,269	£550
1932	13,679	3,537	£147,006	£569
1933	14,080	4,060	£150,592	£573
1934	14,519	4,298	£161,200	£603

# Deaths in 1934, classified by Ages and Causes.

DISEASE.	All Ages	Under 1 yr	Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Years 16-20	Years 21-25	Years 26-35	Years 36-45	Years 46-55	Years 56-65	Over 65
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Influenza ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis lethargica ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous diseases ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer, malignant disease ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	9	13
Diabetes ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage &c. ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	8
Heart Disease ...	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	27
Aneurysm ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4
Other circulatory diseases ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Other respiratory diseases ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Peptic Ulcer ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diarrhoea &c. (Under 2 years)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other diseases of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital debility, premature Births, malformations, &c. ...	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Suicide ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Violence ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other defined diseases ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	164	13	1	1	1	2	4	1	7	14	15	23	82



# BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1934.

(England and Wales, 121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 135 Smaller Towns.)

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1934, but those for London and the Towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1933.)

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.									Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales ...	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59	90.4	6.5	2.1	1.0
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63	90.5	6.1	2.9	0.5
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	—	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53	91.2	6.1	1.6	1.1
London ...	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67	87.7	6.3	6.0	0.0

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:	per 1,000 Live Births ...			Puerperal Sepsis		Others.		Total.
	{	per 1,000 Live Births	...	2.03	2.57	4.60		
	{	,,	Total Births ...	1.95	2.46	4.41		

## Section B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### (a) Laboratory Facilities.

Water, milk, foodstuffs, sputa, swabs, etc. requiring laboratory examination are sent to the Clinical Research Association, London. During the year 1934 the following specimens were dealt with :—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Swabs for diphtheria ...	194	58	136
Sputum for Tuberculosis ..	7	3	4
Water—Open Air Swimming Bath ... ..	3		

#### (b) Ambulance Facilities.

1. *For Infectious Cases.* Patients are removed in the ambulance provided by the Isolation Hospital, from their homes to the hospital.

2. *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.* The Council provide a motor ambulance for the conveyance of non-infectious sick, and cases of accident. During the year the ambulance was called out in connection with 40 accidents and 117 cases of illness.

The Ambulance Service is satisfactory and efficient.

#### (c) Nursing in the Home.

1. *General.* The Sunbury, Halliford & District Nursing Association and the Shepperton & Littleton District Nursing Association maintain, by voluntary subscriptions, two district nurses. Their services are much appreciated and in continual demand.

2. *Infectious Disease.* The home nursing of infectious disease is not undertaken by the Local Authority.



## Midwives, 1934.

During the year 7 midwives practised within the area, as follows :—

BLAKE, Ada M., 44, Manor Lane, Sunbury.

BRISTOW, M., 18, Green Lane, Hersham, Surrey.

FERON, Edith M., 59, Green Street, Sunbury.

GORE, Margaret A., 27, Acacia Avenue, Shepperton.

JONES, Edith R., Plas Gwyn, Manor Lane, Sunbury.

MARTIN, Lilian A., 27, Acacia Avenue, Shepperton.

SAUNDERS, Elsie G. P., Mansard, Charlton Road, Charlton

No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Council.

### (d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

There are Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics at Sunbury, Upper Halliford, Ashford Common, and Shepperton; and School Clinics. These are under the control of the Middlesex County Council.

The District has no Institution for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children. Any such cases are admitted into the Public Assistance Institution at Stanwell.

Cases of Venereal Disease receive treatment at Richmond Hospital or the General Hospitals in London.

### (e) Hospitals—Public and Voluntary.

The local hospitals available are Hampton Cottage Hospital, Staines Cottage Hospital, Walton Cottage Hospital, the West Middlesex Hospital and the Staines Union Infirmary.

A certain number of cases are also received at Richmond, Weybridge, Windsor, or at any of the London Hospitals.

By arrangement with the County Medical Officer cases of small pox are sent to the County Hospital at South Mimms or elsewhere.

Cases of Infectious Diseases are sent to the Isolation Hospital Stanwell, where the accommodation is sufficient under present conditions.

Under the County Council's scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis 570 beds are reserved for the institutional treatment of residents in the County of Middlesex, viz.,

## Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Middlesex County Council Sanatorium, Harefield, has 129 beds for male patients, 129 for females and 64 for children.

Clare Hall, South Mimms, has 120 male and 66 female beds.

Middlesex County Council Hospital, Twickenham Road, Isleworth, has 40 male beds.

Middlesex County Council Dispensary, Bell Road, Hounslow has 9 male and 7 female beds.

## Surgical Tuberculosis.

The County Council has 6 beds for children reserved for its use at the Victoria Home, Margate.

In other cases of a non-pulmonary nature, application for admission is made to one or other of the existing institutions approved by the Ministry of Health for the treatment of tuberculosis.

## f. Legislation in Force.

<i>Adoptive Acts.</i>	<i>Date of Adoption.</i>
Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	... 1-7-1895
Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	... 1-7-1895
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890	... 1-8-1895
Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.	
The Private Street Works Act, 1892	... 1-8-1895
Public Health Acts (Amendment) 1907	... 26-5-1924
certain sections in parts 2, 3, 4 and 10.	

Public Health Act, 1925 certain sections in parts 2, 4 and 5	...	16-8-1926
Bath and Wash-houses Acts, 1846-1899	...	13-5-1929
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. Section 1	...	7-3-1934
<i>Bye-Laws and Regulations.</i>		
House Drainage Regulations	...	6-4-1898
Cemetery Regulations	...	21-7-1900
Confirming Order of L.G.B. of Notification of Births Act, 1907	...	1915
Bye-Laws as to Pleasure Grounds and Open Spaces		2-5-1921
Bye-Laws as to New Streets and Buildings	...	21-1-1924
Bye-Laws as to Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures used for human habitation	...	20-3-1924
Confirming Order of Ministry of Health under Section 7, Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, including Chicken Pox	...	11-11-1924
Bye-Laws for the Regulations of Offensive Trades		21-7-1925
Bye-Laws as to New Buildings	...	16-9-1926
Bye-Laws as to Cesspools	(Allowed)	25-1-1933

## Section C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### 1. (i) Water.

The water supply of the area is satisfactory both in quantity and quality. Approximately 80% of the dwelling houses in the District are supplied from the mains of the various water companies.

The following are the water companies serving the area :—

- (a) The Metropolitan Water Board supplies Sunbury, Sunbury Common, Upper Halliford and Charlton.
- (b) The West Surrey Water Company supplies Shepperton and Littleton.
- (c) The South West Suburban Water Company supplies Ashford Common.



There are several groups of cottage property and some private houses in the District which are dependent on tubes or shallow wells. When complaints are received, the water from these is tested. If the water is found not of good quality, or unfit for drinking through contamination, other sources of supply are found, or attachment to the main is advised where possible.

Complaints are from time to time received of the prevalence of gnats and flies in connection with the Queen Mary Reservoir, Littleton.

This is kept under observation by the Sanitary Inspector and myself and means have been suggested to mitigate the nuisance when it arises. In their own interests the Metropolitan Water Board take all steps necessary to deal with this matter, which is only of a temporary nature, and can be kept under by means of spraying the water with innocuous oils, and the banks with chemical solutions.

Similar conditions exist in certain disused gravel pits in the District, and means will have to be taken to deal with these more effectually.

## (ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

At present main drainage and sewerage is confined to Sunbury and Sunbury Common. As the building of houses proceeds and new streets are opened out, the main drains are extended to them.

In the rest of the District there is no main drainage but cesspools, privies and pail closets are in use.

In the whole area approximately 60% of the houses are provided with water closets, and it is estimated that about 50% of the drainage of dwelling-houses is connected to the Council's sewers.

The treatment of sewage is carried out on the Broad Irrigation principle at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works, which are situated in the District of Charlton, in Sunbury Parish.

The works are just sufficient for present needs, until Main Drainage is in operation.

In the future the West Middlesex Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme will effectively deal with the sewerage and drainage difficulties in the District. The works are now proceeding.

## 2. Rivers and Streams.

The rivers and streams in the District are kept under frequent observation. During the year it was only necessary to call upon one owner to exercise means to prevent pollution of a water course.

### 3. (i) Closet Accommodation.

In the whole area approximately 60% of the houses are provided with water closets. Of the remainder, various types of privies, pail and earth closets are in use. 5 privies and 7 pail closets were abolished during the year and replaced by water closets.

### (ii) Public Cleansing.

In all parts of the District there is a weekly collection of refuse by dustcarts. Collection in the districts of Charlton, Sunbury, Sunbury Common and Upper Halliford, is carried out by the Council by motor covered vehicles. In the districts of Ashford Common, Littleton and Shepperton, collection of refuse is carried out by contractors on behalf of the Council.

(b) The cleansing of earth closets at 19 premises in the Ashford Common district is carried out by Contractors on behalf of the Council. In other parts of the area, the cleansing is carried out by the occupiers of the premises.

(c) All refuse from the Dust Collecting Vehicles is efficiently disposed of by incineration at the Council's Destructor Works on the Sewage Disposal Ground.

(d) The excreta from pail closets, privies, etc., is disposed of by burial, or by spreading on agricultural land.

(e) Cesspools are cleansed by a Motor Cesspool Exhauster and conveyed to the Sewage Disposal Works.

(f) In parts of the District, viz., Sunbury, Sunbury Common, Charlton and Upper Halliford, cesspools are cleansed twice yearly free of charge, Council Houses cesspools every three weeks



or as often as is required. In the extended area, Ashford Common, Littleton and Shepperton, a charge is made for emptying cesspools, on application to the Council as required.

The West Middlesex Sewerage Scheme when it comes into use will include the greater part of the unsewered area of the District.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

A report dealing with :—

- (a) The nature and number of inspections ;
  - (b) The number of notices served ;
  - (c) The result of the services of such notices
- will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector which is at the end of this report.

(iv) Smoke Abatement.

No Statutory action has been taken during the year with regard to abatement of nuisances arising from smoke in this District. Two complaints were received respecting the emission of black smoke from the chimneys of steam-navvies in use at gravel pits, but it was not necessary to take any special action.

(v) Public Mortuaries.

The number of bodies received into the Mortuaries was as follows :

Inquest only	...	...	...	8
Post Mortem only	...	...	...	11
				<hr/>
				19
				<hr/>

4. Schools.

The Sanitary condition and water supply of the public elementary schools is satisfactory. The health of the scholars

is closely observed by the Teachers and cases of illness, poor health, defective vision or hearing, etc., are referred to the School Medical Officers.

The spread of infectious disease is kept under control by exclusion of contacts and cases of doubtful infection. The training and experience of Senior teachers in recognising cases of infection is invaluable in limiting the spread of infectious disease among school children.

## Section D.

### HOUSING.

The problem of Housing is receiving increasing attention by the Council. There continues to be a great improvement in Housing conditions generally.

The year was particularly noteworthy for the improvement of the living conditions of aged persons. In this connection the eight almshouses in Nursery Road were provided with water from the Mains, sinks, and a proper system of drainage. This was made possible by a grant from the Council of £100 sanctioned by the Minister of Health.

In addition the Council have allotted six one-bedroom bungalows to Aged Persons displaced by Slum Clearance.

### Housing Statistics.

A. Number of new houses erected during the year—					
(a)	Total	...	...	...	238
(b)	(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	0
	(ii) By private enterprise	...	...	...	238
B. Number of dwelling-houses owned by the Local					
	Authority	...	...	...	421
1.	Housing Act, 1919	...	...	...	66
2.	Housing Act, 1923	...	...	...	182

3. Housing Act, 1924	...	...	...	90
4. Housing Act, 1925 (Self supporting)			...	60
5. Housing Act, 1930	...	...	...	8
6. Other houses	...	...	...	15

The following information is supplied at the request of the Ministry of Health :—

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	410
(b) Number of inspections (including re-inspections) made for the purpose			...	1467
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925			...	36
(b) Number of inspections (including re-inspections) made for the purpose			...	482
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation			...	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		...	...	206

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	212
---	-----	-----	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 12  |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices : |     |
| (a) By owners                   ...           ...           ...                         | 5   |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners   | Nil |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied                   ...           ...           ... | 16  |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—  |     |
| (a) By owners                   ...           ...           ...  | 14  |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners  | Nil |

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made                   ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders                   ...    | Nil |

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made                   ...           ...           ...                           | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit                   ... | Nil |



## Factories and Workshops.

All the factories and workshops in the district have been inspected during the year and the various sanitary defects remedied in consequence.

The following tables are on the lines of those issued by the Home Office, so far as they affect this district, showing particulars of inspections, etc.

### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector :—

PREMISES. (1)	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories ... .. (including Factory Laundries)	35	1	—
Workshops ... .. (including Workshop Laundries)	66	3	—
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises)	32	1	—
TOTAL ... ..	133	5	—

### 2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS (1)	NUMBER OF			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisance under the Public Health Acts :*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	5	5		
Want of Ventilation ...				
Overcrowding ... ..				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances ... ..				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...				
unsuitable or				
defective ...	3	3		
not separate				
for sexes	1	1		
TOTAL ... ..	9	9		



# Outwork in Unwholesome Premises

## SECTION 108.

No action was taken under this Section.

### Section E.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### (a) MILK SUPPLY.

Farms and Dairies where milk is supplied and sold are periodically inspected in regard to cleanliness and sanitary conditions. No outbreak of infectious disease attributable to milk occurred during the year, and no action had to be taken under the Milk & Dairies Order 1926 and the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923.

The supply of a clean safe milk is one of the most serious food problems of the present day. Many diseases may be spread through infected milk, but the Milk Trade generally is giving special scientific attention in the production of a cleaner milk, and the manner of vending is still improving.

### (b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The inspection of meat is mainly controlled by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. The carcasses of all animals slaughtered in the District are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and generally are of a good quality. A large proportion of the meat consumed in the District is bought at the London markets. A detailed list of inspections appears in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Frequent visits were made to butchers' and other shops where food is prepared or exposed for sale and a certain quantity of meat and other food was condemned.

(c) SALE OF FOODS & DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

I am indebted to Mr. Robinson, Chief Officer of the Public Control Department of the Middlesex County Council for the following report as to samples purchased in this area during 1934.

<i>Article.</i>				<i>Taken.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>
Milk	...	...	...	37	—
Minced Beef	...	...	...	1	—
Sausages	...	...	...	1	—
Whisky	...	...	...	1	—
				—	—
				40	0
				—	—

## Section F.

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

In the District during 1934 there were 138 notifications of Infectious Diseases received as against 86 in the previous year.

*Diphtheria.* There were 62 cases of diphtheria (12 in 1933) and 60 of these were admitted to Hospital. There were two deaths (ages 8 and 14) both patients from the Good Templar Orphanage, where there were two outbreaks of the disease during the year.

Of the 62 cases notified, 40 were from the Orphanage and the other 22 spread over three Wards of the District, Sunbury, Sunbury Common, and Ashford and Halliford. In the Shepperton Ward there was not a single case of diphtheria notified.

A supply of diphtheria antitoxin is kept at the Public Health Department for use by local medical practitioners.

*Scarlet Fever.* There were 44 cases of Scarlet Fever as compared with 15 in 1933 and 55 in 1932. All except 4 were removed to Hospital. The cases were spread fairly evenly over the four Wards of the District.

*Puerperal Fever.* Two cases notified, both admitted to Hospital, no deaths.

*Pneumonia.* There were 8 cases notified as against 31 in 1933, six from medical practitioners and two from hospitals. Three of these cases died, one male age 39 and two females ages 55 and 16 months.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum.* Only 1 case notified. Recovered in hospital.

*Erysipelas.* Three cases of this disease notified, 2 males ages 78 and 26 (both nursed at home) and a female child of 11, sent to Hospital.

There were no cases of Small pox or Malaria.

## Non-Notifiable Diseases.

It is difficult to estimate the exact incidence of some of the diseases. Some indication however may usually be had from the cases notified from schools, such as measles, whooping-cough, &c. These are notified on I.D. Forms by Head Teachers. There were no extensive epidemics of measles, whooping-cough, chicken pox or mumps, but cases of these occurred in the various schools throughout the District.

*Influenza.* Cases occurring in the District in 1934 were of a comparatively mild nature, and there were fewer cases of Broncho-pneumonia &c. supervening as complications. Hence the smaller number of cases notified of Influenzal Pneumonia, which is a not infrequent cause of death in severe cases of Influenza.

Arrangements have been made at the Joint Isolation Hospital for the admission of severe cases of measles, especially those complicated by mastoid abscesses where operation may be necessary.

Cases of Notified Infectious disease, such as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Complicated measles, Enteric, Meningitis, and similar diseases are promptly removed by ambulance to the Joint Isolation Hospital Stanwell, except those for whom there are adequate facilities for isolation and proper nursing at home. The Isolation Hospital has 36 beds and is available for Feltham, Staines and Sunbury Districts.

104 cases of Infectious disease were removed to the Isolation Hospital in 1934 by ambulance provided by the Hospital.

Under the Public Health (Smallpox) Prevention Regulations 1917 no cases of primary or re-vaccinations were performed by me as Medical Officer of Health.

*Cancer.* During 1934 there were 26 deaths from cancer in its various forms (15 males, and 11 females). The ages varied from 45 to 83. (In 1933 there were 23 deaths).

Following is a table showing the deaths from Cancer in relation to Age, Sex, and Organs affected.

The mortality from cancer appears to be increasing throughout the country and is partly due to the fact that more people live to an older age, and cancer is a disease chiefly of the later decades of life. The importance of early diagnosis and the treatment of cancer cannot be too strongly emphasised. It is only curable in the early stages. Radium Treatment as provided by the National Radium Centres is advised where possible.



## Prevalence of Cancer in relation to Age, Sex and Organs. Deaths in 1934.

Age	Sex	Organ
56	M	Oesophagus
58	F	Oesophagus
58	F	Intestine and Rectum
63	M	Stomach
62	F	Pancreas and Liver
68	F	Breast
70	M	Stomach
83	M	Rectum
70	M	Prostate
68	F	Uterus
77	M	Colon
83	F	Colon
45	F	Pharynx
45	F	Cervix uteri
66	M	Rectum
54	F	Stomach
70	M	Stomach
62	F	Uterus
61	M	Stomach
58	M	Prostate
65	M	Maxilla
79	M	Stomach
67	M	Face
66	F	Stomach
53	M	Bladder
83	M	Prostate



## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

It was not necessary for any action to be taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act 1925 for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes, during the past year.

## TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY.

7 new cases were notified during the year, four by medical practitioners and three from hospitals and sanatoria. There were 8 deaths, 2 males and 6 females.

## OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

There were only two cases notified during the year, 1 male and 1 female, both children.

There were two deaths, 1 male and 1 female.

Cases of tuberculosis are efficiently notified in the area and it has not been found necessary to take proceedings in any cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

There is no evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

Tubercular disease is undoubtedly diminishing, due to healthier hygienic conditions, and the better control of food, especially milk. The strict and vigilant inspection of meat for human consumption, and the rejection of carcasses affected by tubercle help to safeguard the public health; and the purveying of milk properly sterilised and bottled has also helped materially to diminish the risk of development of tubercular glands in children, a condition which was formerly much more prevalent, and a cause of bad health.

During the year no action was required to be taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

The premises where death has occurred from Tuberculosis, or from which the patient has been sent to a Sanatorium, or otherwise arranged for, are disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector. In the cases of patients treated at home, instruction is given as to the proper use of disinfectants, which are supplied by the Council.

Cases of Tuberculosis, after being notified to the Medical Officer of Health, are referred to the Tuberculosis Medical Officers appointed by the County Council who arrange for the appropriate treatment in each case. Suitable cases are sent to Sanatoria, or to special Hospitals for the treatment of Tubercular diseases.

There are Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis at Staines, Hounslow and Twickenham. Cases suitable for Sanatorium treatment are sent to Clare Hall, Harefield, or elsewhere.

## Tuberculosis, 1934.

AGE PERIODS. YEARS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS ALL CASES.			
	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1— 4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5—10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
11—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
21—25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	—
36—45	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
46—55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
56—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	4	3	1	1	2	6	1	1

## Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) During the Year 1934

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	44	40	Nil
Diphtheria	62	60	2
Puerperal Fever	2	2	Nil
Pneumonia	8	3	3
Chickenpox	9	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas	3	1	Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	Nil

# Notifiable Diseases During 1934

Under		yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	All	D'ths	Admit.
1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-1	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	ages						Hos.
Diphtheria	1	—	—	2	18	30	3	7	1	—	—	62	2	60				
Scarlet Fever	—	3	4	1	15	8	2	6	4	1	—	44	—	40				
Chickenpox	—	1	—	1	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	9	—	—				
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	—	8	3	3				
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—				
Puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2				
Fever																		
Ophthalmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1				
Neonatorum																		

## Number of Cases in Wards During 1934.

	Sunbury	Sunbury	Sunbury	Common	Shepperton	Ashford & Halliford
Pneumonia	2	1	2			3
Diphtheria	11	46	0			5
Scarlet Fever	11	7	13			13
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	3	2	2			—
" Non-Pulmonary	—	1	1			—



# Infectious Diseases Notified 1934.

	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Chicken Pox	Pneu- monia	Erysip- elas	Tuberculosis Pul	Non-Pul	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Month's Totals
January	1	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	8
February	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
March	7	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
April	—	4	—	3	1	2	—	1	1	12
May	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
June	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
July	15	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
August	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
September	3	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	11
October	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
November	25	6	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	36
December	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
TOTALS	62	44	9	8	3	7	2	2	1	138

# GENERAL REPORT OF THE AREA.

In concluding my Report, I wish to call attention to one or two matters of interest.

The Area continues to be a very healthy one and many people live to a good old age. The death rate is about the average. The amount of Infectious Disease is low. The hygienic conditions of the District are steadily improving, and the water supply is better in the case of small groups of houses which were formerly dependant on pumps and wells. Drainage has been improved and where possible, cesspools are being done away with and connection made with Main Drains.

The West Middlesex Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme, and the Councils' local sewerage schemes for the unsewered parts of the Area, Ashford Common, Charlton and Halliford, and Shepperton will be a great boon to the District and should improve the health and sanitary conditions, diminish the risk of water contamination of pumps, etc., by cesspools, and the nuisance caused in places by their existence. The amenities and residential attraction of the District will be increased.

Main Drainage has been laid in Ashford Common, Sunbury Common, Charlton, Upper Halliford, Shepperton Green and a considerable part of Shepperton.

The long felt need of main drainage for the quickly growing population in the District will now be effectively met by the West Middlesex Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme, and the local schemes planned and being carried out by the Drainage Committee and the Engineer.

This will meet the problem of adequate sewage disposal in a District which is yearly becoming more urban and less rural.

While it is hoped that, as far as possible, all houses will make connection with the main drains, there will still be groups of houses where cesspools are necessary, and for these means of collection and disposal will be arranged.

Housing conditions continue to improve as a result of the

policy of the Council. Under the Housing Act, 1930, special attention has been given to "Slum Clearance," the reconditioning of dilapidated properties, and the acquisition of suitable land for building purposes.

During the past year the Green Lane Area (now to be called Green Leas) has been cleared of old cottages ("Slum Clearance") and new and suitable houses have been erected at varying rents to rehouse displaced tenants, in accordance with the requirements of the Housing Act, 1930. The houses have been well planned and well arranged on suitable roads for access, and the whole area has a pleasing residential appearance in place of unsightly and dilapidated slum buildings in untidy surroundings.

Further "Slum Clearance" action will be taken by the Council in other parts of the District in accordance with the five-year plan. When this is completed the health and amenities of the whole area will be greatly improved.

The demand for Council houses still continues great and there is a considerable waiting list. Careful selection is made of tenants so that as little damage as possible is done to Council property. But cases arise where a poorer class of tenant has been given a Council house out of consideration of their poverty and condition, and the result has been that dirty habits have not been changed, and the rent is in arrears. This is a problem that is constantly facing the Council. In the majority of cases, however, the improved housing condition has improved the standard of living as far as present economic conditions allow. There is still a shortage of houses for the working classes at a low rent, and the Council are dealing with this matter.

The Public Swimming Bath is proving a great attraction to the neighbourhood. People are from time to time concerned about the sanitation and the risk of any possible infection from the water in the Swimming Bath. The water is changed twice weekly. In hot weather, however, and during the summer months, it would be advisable to change the water more frequently. Other means for improving the conditions are being considered.



There is no risk of infection from contact with the water, provided that no person with any skin disease, or suffering from an infectious complaint, is allowed to make use of the bath. The bath attendant should be on the lookout for such cases. There have been to my knowledge no cases of actual infection arising from the use of the Swimming Bath, but the above precautions are necessary in the interests of the public, and would encourage the more frequent use of the Swimming Bath, especially in a period of drought and water shortage. The cleaner the water, the greater the attraction; and the art of swimming, in a riverside population, is encouraged.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Officials and Staff of the Council, in the different departments, for their cordial assistance in various ways, and especially to Mr. T. J. Moore, the Sanitary Inspector, for the thorough and conscientious way in which he carries out all his duties. In all departments of his work, which increases greatly from year to year, he has been efficient and painstaking.

I also wish to express my thanks to Mrs. O. Lukyn for her extremely good work as clerk in the Public Health Department. The careful and accurate manner in which all records are kept, her business capacity and knowledge of procedure in dealing with persons applying for information on various matters, have been invaluable. In the summary and tabulation of statistics and information required for this report, and for her clerical assistance and help generally, I owe her my thanks and appreciation.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council, I also wish to record my thanks for their consideration and support in all matters affecting the Public Health of the District.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. URQUHART,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



# Annual Report of the SANITARY INSPECTOR for the year 1934.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District  
Council of Sunbury-on-Thames.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my fifth annual report dealing with the work carried out during the year 1934, in connection with the administration of the various statutes and byelaws relating to Public Health in force within the district.

The total number of inspections and visits made during the year was 2796 as compared with 2817 during the year 1933.

On 706 premises sanitary defects to the number of 2176 were discovered. Arising out of these defects, it was found necessary to serve 293 "preliminary" and 31 verbal notices, and 35 statutory notices. At the end of the year 1675 of the nuisances or defects had been abated, the work of remedying 305 was in hand, and 196 were outstanding.

The customary systematic inspection of the district has been maintained and all insanitary conditions discovered in connection with house property and other premises which come under the control of the Department, have been promptly dealt with.

The necessity for the maintenance of a thorough system of inspection of sanitary works in progress is exemplified by the number of defects which are constantly discovered as the result of examinations made. Alterations and amendments, which are not infrequently required, can also be made with the minimum amount of trouble or expense, if dealt with before the work has advanced.

The usual practice has been continued of communicating with the responsible party immediately upon discovery of any sanitary defect and supplying detailed particulars of the work necessary to satisfactorily remedy the same. The particulars are frequently amplified by verbal advice. It is very gratifying to again report

that in no case has it been found necessary to resort to legal proceedings against any property owner for non-compliance with sanitary notices. The good effect of co-operation with owners as against arbitrary legal action is shown by the large amount of work which has been executed, especially in connection with working-class houses, during the year. Friendly discussions create a feeling of confidence between property owners and the Council, and usually lead to the removal of difficulties and misunderstandings.

In accordance with the instructions of your Medical Officer of Health, the necessary enquiries have been made in respect of each case of infectious disease, and his directions have been promptly carried out in respect of the disinfection of premises.

Detailed information of the work carried out by your Inspector is appended as follows :

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA. INSPECTIONS.

The total number of inspections and re-inspections made in regard to each section of work is recorded in the appended table.

Houses inspected under P.H.A. or H. Acts	...	...	410
Re-inspections and inspections of works in progress	...	...	1055
Houses inspected under Rent and Mortgage Res. Act	...	...	2
Special Visits—Advisory Interviews, etc.	...	...	178
Inspections of caravans and temporary buildings	...	...	47
Inspections of Slaughterhouses	...	...	...
Inspections of Cottagers premises (P.H. Meat Regulations)	...	...	381
Inspections of Factories, Workshops and Outworkers premises	...	...	134
Inspection of Bakehouses, Butchers, Fish fryers premises, Water supplies and food shops	...	...	136

Inspections of Milkshops, cowsheds and Dairies	...	37
Premises other than dwelling-houses inspected under P.H. Acts	... ..	156
Re-inspections	... ..	114
Visits re Infectious Disease	... ..	70
Miscellaneous, Schools, Petroleum Stores, etc.	...	76
Total number of inspections and re-inspections		2796

## COMPLAINTS.

One hundred and ninety complaints were received with reference to the following matters :

Insanitary condition of houses	... ..	58
Nuisance from overcrowding	... ..	1
Blocked or defective drains	... ..	4
Overflowing cesspools	... ..	24
Accumulation of refuse or defective dustbins	... ..	48
Insufficient water supplies	... ..	14
Nuisance from keeping of animals	... ..	6
Nuisance from prevalence of rats	... ..	10
Nuisance from prevalence of mosquitoes	... ..	2
Nuisance from verminous infestation	... ..	16
Nuisance from foul ponds and ditches	... ..	3
Nuisance from caravan dwellers	... ..	2
Miscellaneous	... ..	2

These were promptly investigated and in those cases in which the Council had power to interfere, the necessary steps were immediately taken up to remove the cause of complaint.

## Notices Served.

Informal Notices (Written)	...	...	...	293
(Verbal)	...	...	...	31
Statutory Notices : Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36				7
do. do. do.	do.	do.	do.	62 3
do. do. do.	do.	do.	do.	94 13
do. Housing Act 1930		do.		17 12
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	...	...		2176
Number of defects or nuisances remedied	...	...		1675
Number of defects or nuisances outstanding or in hand at end of year	...	...	...	501

## Summary of Sanitary Improvements and Remedial Works carried out during 1934.

Number of houses and premises drained or redrained				28
Drains cleansed from obstruction or repaired	...	...		24
New manholes provided to existing drains	...	...		12
New gully traps fixed	...	...	...	14
New gully curbs provided or repaired	...	...		10
Fresh Air Inlets provided or repaired	...	...		27
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided or repaired	...			9
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	309
New W.C. basins fixed	...	...	...	40
W.C.s unstopped, cleansed or repaired	...	...		51
New flushing cisterns fitted to W.C.s	...	...		15
Existing flushing apparatus repaired	...	...		43
New W.C. apartments provided	...	...	...	9
Privies abolished	...	...	...	5
Pail closets abolished	...	...	...	7



Yards paved or existing yard paving repaired ...	...	26
Dustbins provided ...	...	186
Roofs reconstructed ...	...	4
Roofs repaired ...	...	33
Rain water pipes and/or eaves guttering renewed or repaired ...	...	53
Damp walls remedied (a) Provision of damp proof course		18
(b) Walls repointed, repaired or renewed ...		12
Ventilation under floors provided ...	...	28
Floors or rooms relaid or repaired ...	...	32
Rooms cleansed distempered or repapered ...	...	456
Windows repaired or made to open ...	...	55
Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved ...	...	2
Staircases repaired ...	...	18
Doors provided or repaired ...	...	28
Stove ranges and copper provided or repaired ...	...	43
Water supplies improved ...	...	42
New sinks provided ...	...	12
Waste pipes repaired, trapped or unstopped ...	...	15
New larder accommodation provided ...	...	17
Nuisance from overcrowding abated ...	...	11
Nuisance from keeping of animals abated ...	...	12
Ditches cleansed ...	...	7
Offensive accumulations removed ...	...	20
Bakehouse contraventions remedied ...	...	2
Factory and workshops contraventions remedied ...	...	9
Slaughterhouse contraventions remedied ...	...	10
Miscellaneous ...	...	7
		<hr/>
		1675
		<hr/>

## House Drainage and Closet Accommodation

During the year 28 premises in the district were provided with a proper system of drainage and the existing drains at 24 other premises were properly repaired.

All new drains were subjected to a "water test" before and after the ground had been filled in.

5 privies and 7 pail closets were abolished during the year and replaced by water closets. In 20 instances the drainage of existing houses was connected with the Council's sewers.

## Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts, 1920, 1933.

Two communications have been received from tenants who were dissatisfied with the conditions of the houses in their occupation. The houses were inspected and as the tenants wished to secure the execution of certain repairs and not merely to obtain certificates under the Acts, schedules of the work required to put the premises into a reasonable state of repair were sent to the owners of the property. In each case the needful works were carried out.

## Council Houses.

The Council Housing Estates again received full attention. Complaints were promptly investigated and where necessary, any remedial works were carried out under the supervision of your Surveyor.

In 5 instances Council Houses were found to be infested with vermin ; necessary action was taken and such nuisances were quickly abated.

Systematic investigations of the living conditions of all applicants for Council Houses living within the Urban District have been carried out, and revised lists from time to time submitted to the Housing Committee of families who have a reasonable claim to a Council House on Health grounds.

## Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

78 rooms were fumigated and the walls of the rooms were stripped and cleansed, after notifiable infectious diseases ; under the direction of your Medical Officer of Health, 2 schools were fumigated, and sprayed with Izal fluid disinfectant.

In addition 18 rooms at 7 houses were fumigated and sprayed with vermicide owing to their verminous condition.

## House Inspections.

The Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932, require the Local Authority to make provision for a thorough inspection to be carried out, from time to time, of the dwelling-houses in their District. The chief object of the inspections is to ascertain the state of the houses in relation to the following matters, namely :

- (1) The adequacy and accessibility of the water supply;
- (2) The arrangements for preventing the contamination of the water supply.
- (3) The adequacy and accessibility of sanitary accommodation or of other conveniences;
- (4) Drainage;
- (5) The condition of the house in regard to light, the free circulation of air, dampness, and cleanliness;
- (6) The paving, drainage, and sanitary condition of any courtyard or passage, or outhouses, belonging to or occupied with the house;
- (7) The arrangements for the deposit of refuse or ashes;
- (8) The existence of any room which would by virtue of subsection (1) of section 18 of the Act of 1925 be unfit for human habitation;
- (9) Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the house in any respect unfit for human habitation;

- (10) The extent to which by reason of disrepair or sanitary defects, as defined in section 62 of the Housing Act, 1930, the house falls short of the provision of any Byelaws in operation in the District or of the general standard of housing accommodation for the working classes in the district.

In compliance with the above Regulations, 86 houses in areas scheduled to be dealt with, were inspected during the year. In addition under this heading 58 houses were inspected on complaint, 68 following an occurrence of infectious disease, 2 under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage (Restrictions) Acts, and 188 Council Houses.

## Overcrowding in Dwelling-Houses.

The number of houses found to be overcrowded during the year was 24.

The number of cases of overcrowding abated during the year was 11. Of the cases abated 10 were allocated Council Houses.

It is not easy to obtain accurate information respecting the number of occupants of dwellings, as many tenants are averse to giving these particulars when it may result in them being compelled by the Local Authority to remove from the premises. For this reason many cases of overcrowding, doubtless, escape detection by the inspector.

To obtain the necessary air space required, occupiers of dwellings frequently resort to the permanent occupation of kitchens and sitting rooms as bedrooms.

## Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The Factories, Workshops or Workplaces on the Register number 65. The provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act



1901, which your Council has to administer, relate chiefly to the following matters :

1. (a) Cleanliness.  
(b) Air Space.  
(c) Ventilation.  
(d) Drainage.  
(e) Provision of Sanitary Conveniences for both sexes.
2. The provision of means of escape in case of fire in Factories and Workshops in which more than 40 persons are employed.
3. Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses.
4. Homework.

The usual periodical visits have been maintained and the sanitary defects discovered were properly remedied by the persons responsible.

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The inspection and supervision of food supplies received a large amount of attention.

## Milk Supply.

There are 8 cowkeepers on the register, of whom 4 are also dairymen, and there are in addition 5 dairymen who are not cowkeepers.

There are also 6 dairymen on the register who supply milk in the district, but whose place of business is outside the district.

Two retailers are licensed to sell " Certified " Milk 3 Grade A. T.T. Milk and 5 Pasteurised Milk.

The Veterinary inspection of cows kept in the District is undertaken by the Middlesex County Council.

## Slaughterhouses and Meat.

On December 31st, 1933, there were 6 slaughterhouses in the district, the occupier of each being licensed by the Council for a period of one year. Two of the slaughterhouses were not used during the year and the licences not renewed in 1934.

The slaughterhouses are kept under constant observation, and the necessary steps have been taken to secure proper compliance with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 and your Council's Byelaws, especially in regard to cleanliness, removal of offal, limewashing, etc.

Visits to these premises, as hitherto, have been as far as possible at the time of slaughter, so that the carcasses and viscera could be properly examined and any abnormal conditions more easily detected.

The number of visits to slaughterhouses was 374. In addition 7 visits were made to Cottagers' premises for the purpose of Meat Inspection. Under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act 1933, 8 persons have been licenced to slaughter certain animals in slaughterhouses and knackers' yards.

The total number of carcasses inspected after slaughter during the year is as follows :

Beasts 6; Calves 61; Sheep 130; Pigs 2099; Total 2296.

The following is a list of diseased or unsound food which was detected, surrendered and subsequently destroyed :

### TUBERCULOSIS.

#### *Bovines*

The carcase and offal	...	...	...	1
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	1
Sets of lungs	...	...	...	3

#### *Swine*

The carcasses and offal	...	...	...	2
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Heads and tongues	...	...	...	34
Plucks	...	...	...	12
Sets of lungs	...	...	...	6
Mesenteries	...	...	...	35
Spleens	...	...	...	1
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	110 lbs.

## CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

### *Bovines*

Livers—Distoma Hepaticum	...	...	1
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### *Swine*

Sets of lungs—Congestion	...	...	6
Pleurisy	...	...	11
Hearts—Pericarditis	...	...	15
Livers—Cirrhosis	...	...	19
Kidneys—Cysts	...	...	2

### *Sheep*

Sets of lungs—Parasites	...	...	7
Livers—Flukes	...	...	10

### *Other Food*

1 case Dog Fish—Weight 140 lbs.

## Other Food Premises.

Other premises where food is prepared, have been regularly inspected and 136 visits have been made for this purpose. In no case has any food purveyor raised any objection to his premises and goods being inspected and it gives me pleasure to record the fact that several tradesmen have shown a desire to co-operate with the department, by sending for me when they have been in possession of articles of food which they considered were in a doubtful condition.

## BAKEHOUSES.

There are 9 bakehouses in use in the district, 3 of which are factory bakehouses. 27 visits were made to these premises and in four instances it was necessary to call the occupiers' attention to breaches of the special clauses of the Factory and Workshop Acts which regulate the premises.

## ICE CREAM PREMISES.

The premises where ice-cream was sold were visited during the summer months. In only three instances was this commodity made on the premises.

## FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No complaints were received respecting the manner in which this trade is carried on. Eight visits were made to these premises in all instances the latest type of frying range has been installed.

## GAME LICENCES.

Four applications were received under Section 27 of the Local Government Act 1894 from tradesmen in the District for licences to deal in game.

A licence was granted in each case.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Complaints of the presence of rats and mice were referred to the Middlesex County Council who are the authority under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919.

## RIVERS, STREAMS, PONDS AND DITCHES.

Under the supervision of your Medical Officer of Health, several ponds, stagnant pools, and ditches, were sprayed with oil or special solution to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.



## TENTS, VANS AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES.

These premises again received attention and the Council's Byelaws regarding them enforced.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings during the year.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to say that I appreciate the encouragement and support given me by the Chairman and members of the Health and Sanitation Committee, and again to acknowledge the kind co-operation of Dr. A. Urquhart, Medical Officer of Health, and Officers of other Departments.

I also wish to thank Mrs. O. W. Lukyn for the invaluable help and assistance given throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. J. MOORE,

*Sanitary Inspector.*





